

ATLANTIS

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FOR RATES IN WEST EUROPEAN CURRENCIES APPLY TO THE PUBLISHERS

A DISCOVERY WHICH MAY PROVE TO BE MOMENTOUS

A favourite theme of your editor's has been that fresh discoveries relating to Atlantis could now only be made by looking under the sea for them, this being the only place where the destructive hand of man has not yet penetrated and where there is still a chance that walls and buildings remain undisturbed, protected by the waters.

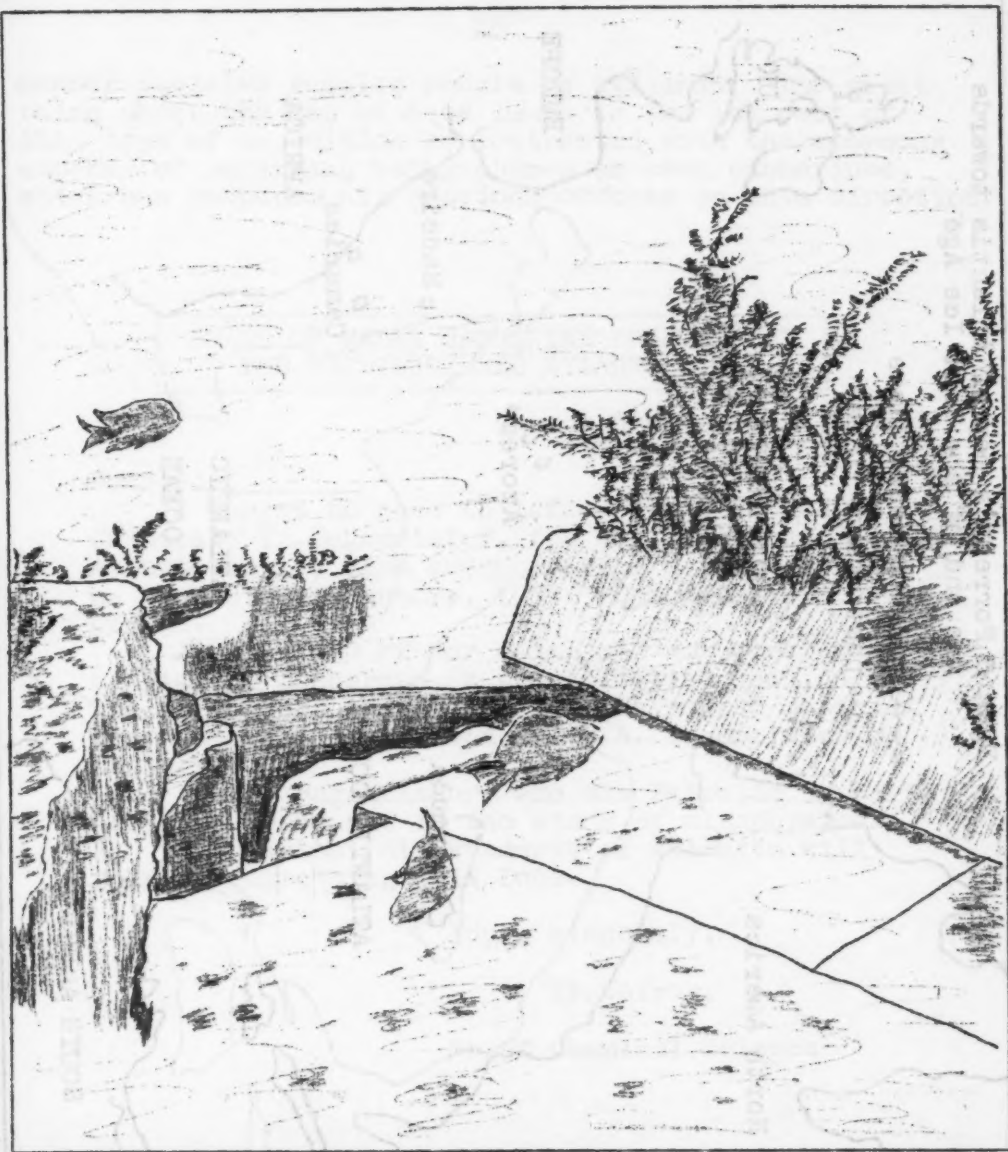
Mr. Horace Gouvieva, a follower of Hoerbiger and of Dr. Zhiron, who lives in Michigan, has been exploring with a few colleagues equipped with aqua lungs, off the shores of the Bermudas and he has made what may well prove to be an epoch making discovery. At a depth of 25 feet he has found stone columns, 24 feet long and 18 inches square resting on their bases, with a layer of additional columns underneath them with a thin covering of sand. A photograph taken is reproduced here in line drawing and will give readers a good idea of what has been seen.

Admitted the depth is not great but it is enough for the structure to have been submerged for several millenia. What it may have been we have no idea as yet and it would be pointless to make suggestions. We are all awaiting with interest news of his next expedition so that we have an idea whether they have any glyphs - Maya or even cup markings as at Stonehenge and Avebury - which might give us an idea of who made them and when.

Your editor has always maintained that off the islands of the Caribbean was the best place to find records of Atlantis, he has notes of several possible sites of which this one in the Bermudas was one. Those who have read Forrest's "Atlantean Continent" London 1933, will recollect that he placed a large island including all the Bermudas and the surrounding area, apart from the West Indian mainland which contained two lakes in what is now the Caribbean Sea.

A rough copy of Dr. Forrest's map is given here, it corresponds very closely with the latest Russian theories.

A new period of Atlantean discoveries may well be beginning. If even half the possible sites which your editor has had listed for years are explored in this



From a photograph taken by Dr. Wm. Bell off the Bermudas and supplied by Mr. Horace W. Gouveia. Depth 25ft. taken from a level 3ft from the bottom. More columns beneath those visible, covered by thin layer of sand.

H. Edward Forrest's map of Atlantis towards
the end of the last Ice Age

— present coast lines
— past coast lines

CONTINENT OF
A T L A N T I S

North America

SOUTH AMERICA

EUROPE

AFRICA

ATLANTIC
OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

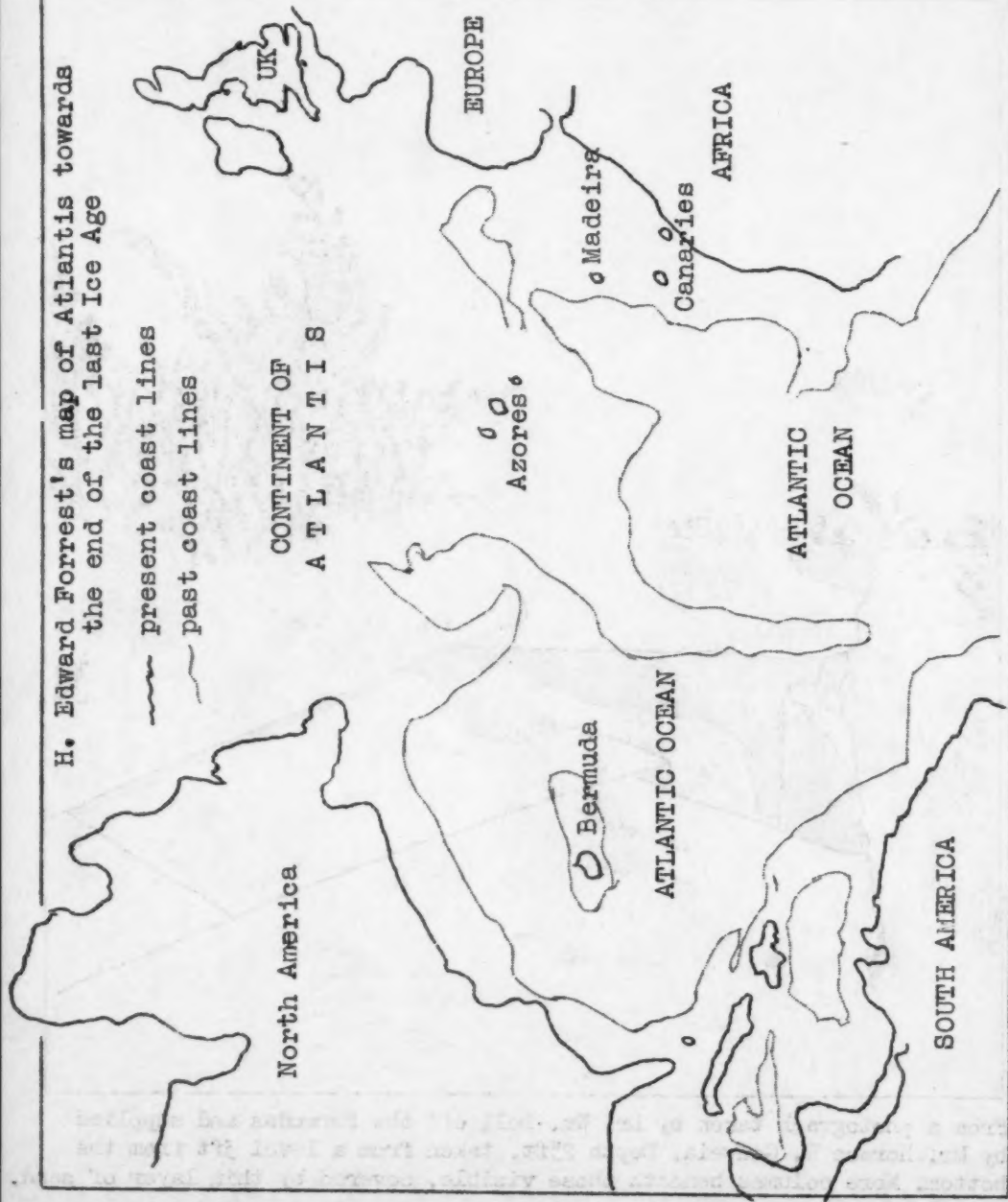
Azores

Bermuda

Madeira

Canaries

UK



manner decisive results should be attained. The great thing about the use of aqua lungs is the low cost of this type of expedition as contrasted with the enormous expense of employing bathyspheres or even submarines, which has hampered all previous efforts in this direction.

**DEATH OF MADAM CATHERINE HAGEMEISTER
THE DISTINGUISHED ATLANTOLOGIST**

Moscow 8th February, 1958

Dear Sir,

I regret to have to inform you that Madame Catherine Th. Hagemeister, the distinguished Soviet Atlantologist, died suddenly from a heart attack on the 28th of January, 1958. She was sixty years of age.

At the time of her death she was working on a detailed monograph on the Atlantis question. The unfinished manuscript and the source material are now all with her son Mr. E.A. Hagemeister of Leningrad.

Madame Hagemeister, who was Estonian by birth, was also prominent in the study of metaphysics.

I feel that all students of Atlantis will join in regretting this loss.

Yours sincerely,

Th. Zhironov,

Dr. of Chemical Science

SOME REMARKS ON THE ARTICLE ON "MASMA CULTURE"
BY MR. P. ALLAN

by N.Th.Zhirov

In this article the author writes that on the Marca-huasi Plateau, Peru, there are more mysterious sculptures with the human and animal representations (1).

Among the latter are to be found species not indigenous to South America, the elephant, the camel and others. It is necessary to communicate that the elephants (the mastodonts and the mammoths), the horses and the camels were ordinary for America still even after the end of the Ice-Age. There are data that some of those animals have lived more later. Still 1936 the outstanding American palaeontologist Mr. H.J. Osborn (2) states that near Quito, Ecuador, there has found a full skeleton of the mastodon (*Crevieronius postremus*) killed by man 1600 - 1800 years ago. Therefore the findings of the fragments and the representations of their animals still does not give the right to affirm the greatest antiquity for such finding.

The findings of elephant representations in America are not rare. The most interesting ones such are at the so-called "Coclé Culture", Panama (3). This culture was discovered by Mr. Hyatt Verrill in 1924 (4) and has an area about 500 sq.miles. In this area there is the "Temple of a Thousand Idols" where there are a great columns with hieroglyphs and polychromic representations. Between the latter there are indubitable representations of the elephants. This has given the base to refer the time of those buildings to the 10th millenary B.C. But such base is inadequate for the definition of the time of those buildings.

The existing of the indisputable representations of the elephants, however, says about the major antiquity of those representations than the beginning of our era. These representations could only be made when the American elephants were in a great number; then they were ordinary for the ancient artists. But at the

beginning of our era there were only the rare separate specimens of those died animals, as, for instance, the finding at Quito.

It is interesting that in Inca Peru there was a religious custom of the so-called "Llama's Masquerade." This holiday custom was as follows. On the head of the light-coloured llama was placed a mask with two horns of a hardwood tree, thus making the llama look like a bull (5). The Soviet atlantologist Mr. I.I. Fuhrman (6) supposes that this custom is an indistinct remembrance of the bull cult of Atlantis and somewhat similar to the Egyptian Apis-cult (also the light-coloured bull).

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- 1) P.Allan - "The Masma Culture" - Atlantis, Vol.10, N.6, p.103-105 (1957).
 - 2) H.F. Osborn - Proboscidea I, p.571-577, N.Y. 1936.
 - 3) Z. Kosidowski - "Gdy slonce bylo bogiem" (Where Elephants were Gods). Warszawa 1956, p.342.
 - 4) A. Hyatt Verril "Old Civilisations of the New World" New York 1942.
 - 5) F. Ratsel - "Das Sudamerikanische Altertum", 1907.
 - 6) I.I. Fuhrman - "The enigma of two oceans". A summary of a lecture, Vozoniog, 1957.

THE MASMA CULTURE

A Letter from Commander Nutter

14 November 1957

Dear Sykes,

Very many thanks for the description of the Masma Culture. It appears to be a shortened version of the one Allan had, which was in Spanish and English and was printed in Peru.

I do not think that much more can be done until more details of the alignments are known and in this connexion I doubt if the "Altars" are more than rough indicators.

I see that there are the remains of 12 lakes, which

fact was not clear in the Peru version, and this rather discounts my Atlantean connexion here, although it is perhaps significant that only ten have old names. The unnamed ones may have been made at a later date.

I was very excited to hear from Allan that a new Idol has been found in Tiahuanaco village. It is called the Zinagua Monolith and, from the photos Allan lent me, it is rather like Pachamama, except that the arms are straight.

From a preliminary inspection Allan has estimated that it was designed for a 280 day year with 321 lunations. If this is correct it is very much older than any of the other Calendars which have been examined and shews that the Stationary Period ended when there were $277\frac{1}{2}$ days per year. It also looks as if there were some 1100 lunations per year at the time of the Breakdown.

It also shows that Tiahuanaco was inhabited either:-

- (a) When the Girdle Tide was formed
- or (b) During the Stationary Period.

If (b) is correct it looks as if Hinzpeter is right and that the Tertiary Stationary Period was much more recent than generally thought.

POLES PRIESTS AND PYRAMIDS

— by Firth Scott —

Chapter V Avebury (Concluded)

Immediately this combination of systematic measurement and geometrical design is realised it becomes manifest that the rearing of a circle and avenue of the Avebury dimensions could not have been the result of a passing phase of primitive emotion.

As A.E. Cowley remarks in "The Hittites", "You do not set up bulky monuments for fun. Evidently the people who did so were a wide spread power."

Certainly this applies to the builders of the megalithic monuments.

The time and labour alone represented in the accomplished work proves it.

But behind the factor of time and labour there is still to be discovered the objective of these prolonged and stupendous efforts.

Whether the ditch and rampart circle was excavated before the stones were placed in position is an open question, but reasoning by analogy of other circles the Avebury ground plan would appear to have been laid out by a shallow excavation, just deep enough to indicate the design, in which preliminary marks, either posts or small stones, were raised, until, on the trial and failure method, the underlying intention was ultimately expressed. Then the design was completed in massive blocks of stone, definitely, though perchance roughly fashioned, to convey, in form and size, further and individual significance of the intention of the builders.

Now this was a process which could only have been carried out in the circumstances and conditions then existing through enormous periods of time.

Lacking astronomical data it would be humanly impossible to determine how enormous. But with the recognition of that evanescent pathway traced by the pole of the equator as it moves "among the stars", and the subsidiary evidence furnished by the still distinguishable form of the stones, it is submitted that those periods of time, running as they do into many thousands of years, are as demonstrable as the orbit and periodicity of comets.

Reasoning, therefore, from these premises, it is contended that the Sanctuary at West Kennett was the first structure raised not only as a centre of religious and probably sacrificial ceremonial, but actually as a permanent record of the direction in which later generations could locate the place in the sky where the God of Devastation dwelt.

This, in modern language, was the constellation of Boötes. It had become the dominant sign of the heavens, to which even the sun was subsidiary, for the latter, at the height of the glacial winter, failed entirely to appear, whereas the form of the constellation which stood for the image of the God of Devastation was night after night visible always in the same place.

That it was so regarded by the builders of Avebury emerges from an intensive study of the details even now available. That it was equally so regarded throughout the megalithic cult, certainly in that part of Europe which is now Britain, and was for a period of not less than 15,000 years the guiding principle in all their investigations, is confirmed by the form to which the dominant stone in numerous circles was definitely shaped.

These three outline drawings of stones, one in Avebury, one in a circle forming part of the Callernish group in the Hebrides, and one in the Brogar Circle in Orkney, offer their mute testimony when compared with the form of Boötes as it appears in the heavens.



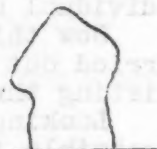
BOÖTES



AVEBURY



HEBRIDES



ORKNEY

Were it the only instance in which a circumpolar constellation form is clearly indicated, this example is sufficiently precise to carry weight.

But it is not the only instance.

When, after the passing of millenia, the Avebury structure was projected and the avenue to the ovoid rings on Overton Hill determined, there came a happening which considerably modified the value of the scheme.

This was probably the failure of The Plough to keep to its estimated time-table. Such failures are not unknown even in modern astronomy, for that most familiar object of the current age, the moon, has consistently refused for over twenty-five years to adhere to the time-table astronomers periodically arrange for it.

To the builders of the circle, as well as the ruling hierarchy of the cult, the discovery presented serious difficulties.

So far the centre of the circle had been occupied - as in other circles - by a standing stone so perforated as to afford a true sight along the alignment from the point where the stone stood to the principal star of the sacred constellation.

The precession of the pole, as The Plough over-ran its allotted period, would have rendered that alignment void.

At the time when it is estimated this discovery was made, the apparent aim of the cult was the solution of the riddle whether or not the presence of a certain group of stars - representing the celestial dwelling of the god - as the centre round which all the others revolved, was the cause of that great disaster the memory of which still overshadowed men's minds.

Later, in strict accordance with the drift of human mentality in all ages, the ruling hierarchy substituted their own opinions for the evidence of phenomena, as Callernish and Brogar testify.

But at the time it was phenomena, not opinion, that governed. Wherefore the structures reared had to be modified or altered so as to express, as exactly as could be, what phenomena declared.

Experimental circles can still be identified where the search for exact time-measurements seems to have been carried out. The result appears to have been a twofold recognition. One the realisation that 5,200 years instead of 4,800 was the duration to which the Plough was entitled, and the other that the occupancy of the central place in the sky by The Plough was not necessarily unalterable.

Rebuilding being out of the question - the circle was already thousands of years old - the method was adopted which, it is suggested, is distinctly reminiscent of the Mongolian use of the abacus, already referred to, as a mechanical means of geometrical calculation.

In the ovoid rings an alteration in the stones could be and was effected and by making the smaller ring contain 18 stones and the outer 40, a total, on abacus principles, of 720 resulted. This, added to the value of the avenue stones, gave the required total of 5,200.

The greater circle was not so easily dealt with.

Here there was recorded the phenomena of The Plough twice, during the time it was under observation, crossing the alignment of the true sight through the perforated stone, once nearer, and the other further away, from the stars where dwelt the God of Devastation. The two circles within the great circle had thus been rendered necessary, the one nearest to the dwelling place of the god having his emblem in the centre, the other with the emblem of the superseded sun god - the dolmen - as the centre.

Two of the dolmen stones survive, but the pillar which formed the centre of the other circle only survives in the record that it was impressively and notably distinct both in form and bulk from all other stones in the temple.

The remnants of the lesser circles, as well as earlier records, show they were double and concentric, one, the inner, containing twelve stones, the outer thirty. Thus each circle, on the abacus method, equalled 360 and twice 360 is the 720 required to bring the numerical value of the temple stones into line with those of the avenue and ovoid rings of the Sanctuary.

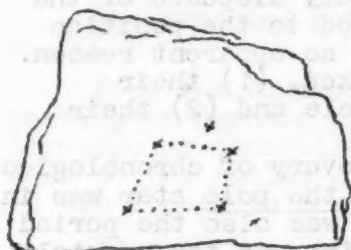
This may be mere coincidence supporting a speculative imagination.

But if so, then Callernish and Brogar are also mere coincidences, and the rough fashioning of monoliths into verifiable form-representation of circumpolar constellations a sport of chance blindly functioning during thousands of years at points hundreds of miles apart.

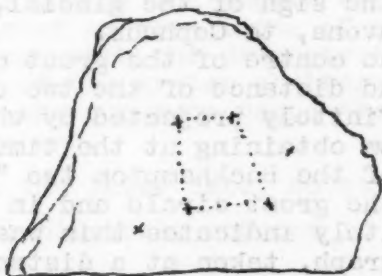
The form-representation may be particularly illustrated in regard to the varying contour the stars of the constellation Cepheus would have assumed as it slowly supplanted The Plough as the centre of the circumpolar constellations, just as, at the present time, this, and other circumpolar constellations undergo variations in their apparent contours as they reach different points in the heavens during their annual progress from solstice to solstice.

Regarded from a fixed point on the surface of the earth, such as the centre of the great circle, Cepheus,

at the equinox and the winter and summer solstices, appears in the night sky in the forms as depicted. The outline surrounding each form is an outline drawing of one or another of the more massive monoliths still standing in the ruin of the temple, none of which is less than fifty tons in weight.



EQUINOX



WINTER SOLSTICE



SUMMER SOLSTICE

Mention has already been made of two massive stones reared to the south west of the ruin and generally known as the "Long Stones".

They have been the subject of much speculation and were, for some time, regarded as evidence that a second avenue, similar to that leading to Overton Hill, connected them with the great circle. The absence of any trace of intervening stones ultimately disposed of the contention and now they are relegated to the position of a couple of monoliths set up for no apparent reason.

In this two points are overlooked, (1) their direction and distance from the circle and (2) their respective forms.

At the time the suggested discovery of chronological error is assumed to have been made, the pole star was in the constellation of Cepheus. This was also the period when the inter-glacial was culminating and the constellation of Boötes, the sign of the glacial, was directly opposed, in the heavens, to Cepheus.

Viewed from the centre of the great circle, the angular position and distance of the two constellations could have been definitely projected by what appears to have been the system obtaining at the time.

The position of the Beckhampton two "Long Stones", both in regard to the great circle and in relation to one another, definitely indicates this was done. The accompanying photograph, taken at a distance of a quarter of a mile, shows not only the massive proportions of the stones but their definitely distinctive shaping. How near that shaping coincides with the constellation forms of Cepheus and Boötes is further revealed by the following outline sketches.



CEPHEUS



Bootes

The computed date of these stellar phenomena is 24,000 B.C.

From the foregoing data it is deduced that the passing of Cepheus from the central position of the circumpolar constellations caused a greater consternation to the ruling hierarchy than the earlier failure of the Plough to move as anticipated.

It must have become clear to the rulers of the cult that their dogmas and tenets were in as acute a danger of disproof as were those of astronomy three hundred years ago when the demonstration of the solar-centric nature of the system shattered the previously held view that the sun went round the earth and not the earth round the sun.

And as at the later date, so at the former.

The ruling hierarchy refused to admit the evidence of phenomena.

But the alteration in the appearance of the night sky in the vicinity of what to-day is known as the pole of the equator, but to men of that age was the dwelling place of the presiding god, had of necessity to be recorded and it is suggested the form and position of the two stones above depicted show how it was done. The dwelling of the presiding god - the constellation of Cepheus - was recognised, while the overshadowing memory of the great disaster, enshrined in the symbol and the dwelling, still visible, of the God of Devastation, remained the more arresting emblem.

To justify the faith that was in them the quest for proof was pushed right up to the verge of the Arctic.

How complete and profound was the knowledge then possessed of topographical and climatic conditions is evidenced by what resulted.

Through centuries of time, hundreds of miles distant, and along the edge of the ice line, first between the 58th and 59th parallels of latitude and then between the 59th and 60th, two groups of circles, one in the Hebrides and the other in the Orkneys, were projected, constructed, and still stand as evidence.

Why, when and how this was done, and the outcome of it, the following chapter seeks to elucidate.

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THE TOLTECS

Mr. C.A. Burland, F.R.A.Inst., will be speaking at Caxton Hall - the Tudor Room - on Wednesday the 30th April at 7.30 p.m. to the Research Centre Group. His remarks will be illustrated by many fresh colour slides.

Admission Free to Members of the Research Centre Group.

1/- to Members of the London

Appreciation Society

2/- to nonmembers.

TWO OPERAS ON ATLANTIS IN THE NEWS

LONDON

Just after the end of the Second World War, Sir Gerald Hargreaves, a County Court Judge, published at his own expense a musical play called ATLANTA with 87 pages of musical score.

The play of which your editor has only once seen a copy was a beautifully thought out story based on the fall of Atlantis. Now it appears according to the press that a firm of film producers, Atlanta Productions Inc have filed a suit against Warner Brothers, claiming that no less than seventeen ideas from the book have been incorporated in HELEN OF TROY which has recently been released in Britain.

While one regrets very strongly that such an action should have become necessary, at the same time it is encouraging to think that there is actually a possibility of a film opera being made on the subject of Atlantis.

Perhaps some American reader will fill in the gap with some further details about Atlanta Productions and their intentions.

SPAIN

Madame Anne de Domecq writes that Verdegauers Saga ATLANTIDA had been put to music by the composer Falla just before he died. It has now been completed by his brother and will be presented as an opera at La Scala in Milan in 1959, although the town of Cadiz has the right to insist on the first performances being given there.

In the same letter Madame Domecq refers to the possibility of other of the Siradic Columns - or Pillars of Hercules - having been erected, and mentions that on the Island of Sancti Petri, near Cadiz there were structures of this kind which were mentioned by early Latin writers as having been there before the arrival of St. James and the destruction of the pagan temple. She managed to obtain this information from Don Cesar Peman, who is a well known archaeologist who has also written a book on Atlantis.

We are very grateful to Madame Domecq for this information and await further news from her with interest.

THE MASMA CULTURE

A limited number of copies of the English text (with 43 photographs) of "La Cultura Masma", by Daniel Ruza, is available, by courtesy of the author, for distribution to members of the Research Centre Group. Anyone interested should apply to Mr. P. Allan, Greyfriars House, Chester, enclosing 6d postage. (If, on receipt of application, a copy of the text is no longer available, copies of 34 of the illustrations will be sent).

ATLANTIS is published every second month. The subscription is 14/- in the sterling area, and \$2.00 in North America.

BOOKS OF INTEREST

Atlantis Myth, H.S. Bellamy	12/- or £2.00
Moons, Myths and Man, H.S. Bellamy	17/6 or £3.00
Calendar of Tiahuanco, H.S. Bellamy	52/6 or £7.50
A Life History of Our Earth, H.S. Bellamy	17/6 or £3.00
Plato and Hoerbiger; Hoerbiger	
Bibliography, H.S. Bellamy	2/4 or £0.40
The Gravitational Wave, A. Glazewski	12/- or £2.00
A new Suspension of the Magnetic Needle, A. Glazewski.	2/9 or £0.50
Blavatsky and Hoerbiger, W. Angus Jones	2/10 or £0.50
The Ether and its Vortices, C.E. Krafft	12/- -
Glimpses of the Unseen World, C.E. Krafft	12/- -
Atlantis, J. Spanuth	22/6 or £3.50
Atlantis: the Key to the Past; Classical References to Atlantis; and Glastonbury, E. Sykes	2/4 or £0.40
Dictionary of Non-Classical Myth, E. Sykes	19/- or £3.20
Lemuria, E. Sykes	2/4 or £0.40
The Schliemann Mystery, E. Sykes	2/4 or £0.40
Titicaca, E. Sykes	2/4 or £0.40
The Unified Field, R. Thornton	3/9 or £0.70
Evolution of Matter, A.W.P. Tulip	2/4 or £0.40
Earth in Upheaval, I. Velikovsky	20/- or £3.40
Time Factor, E. Virpsha	2/4 or £0.40
Ley Hunters Manual, M.A. Watkins	4/6 or £0.80

We much regret that the English revised edition of "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World", written by Ignatius Donnelly and revised by Egerton Sykes in 1949, is now completely out of print. Copies of the American edition are available at 35/- post free.

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